The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,238.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, April 23. 1787.

Theatre Royal.

FOR THAT NIGHT ONLY.

By permission of the Author, and Thomas Harris, Esq; Manager and Patentee of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, London.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF Mr WARD.

On WEDNESDAY Evening next, April 25.

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A NEW COMEDY, called,

SUCH THINGS ARE.

Written by Mrs Inchbald, and now performing with the greatest applause, at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. It has already been commanded by their Majesties several times, and honoured with their Royal approbation, as well as the first Critics of the age.

Twineall, Mr WARD;
Haswell, Mr KEMBLE;
Elvirus, Mr WOODS;
Lord Flint, Mr ILIFF;
Sultan, Mr SPARKS;
Meanwright, Mr BELL;
Zedan, Mr CHARTERIS;
Guard, Mr BLAND jun. Prisoners, Mr MICHEL, &c.
Keepers, Mr J. BLAND, Mr YATES, &c.
And Sir Luke Tremor, Mr WILSON.
Lady Tremor, Mrs SPARKS;
Aurelia, Mrs WOODS;
And Female Prisoner, Mrs KEMBLE.

The PROLOGUE to be spoken by Mr ILIFF;
And the EPILOGUE by Mrs WROTON.

Between the Play and Farce will be presented,

VARIETY.

Consisting of SINGING and DIALOGUE.

Scene I.—A Cottage, "*Auld Robin Gray*," Jenny, Mrs ILIFF.

Scene II.

A Prison. *Queen Mary's Lamentation*, Mrs KEMBLE.

Scene III.—By particular desire, a Comic Scene from

THE REGISTER OFFICE.

Captain Le Brush, Mr WARD;
Gulwell, Mr CHARTERIS;

Scene IV.—A Forrest. A Hunting Song, Mr BELL.

Scene V.—*For that night only*, Mrs KEMBKE will deliver

BELLES HAVE AT YE ALL.

Scene VI.

THE PICTURE OF A PLAY-HOUSE:

OR,

BUCKS HAVE AT YE ALL.

(For the only time this Season,)

BY Mr WARD

To which will be added,

(Not acted this Season), The Comic Farce of

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Lovel, Mr WARD;
Sir Harry, Mr MOSS;
Philip, Mr W. WELLS; Freeman, Mr MICHEL;
Robert, Mr J. BLAND; Thomas, Mr YATES;
Coachman, Mr BLAND jun. Kingston, Master CHARTERIS;
And my Lord Duke, Mr LA-MASH.
Lady Bab, Mrs VILLARS;
Lady Charlotte, Mrs LA-MASH;
Cook, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Mrs Kitty, (*with a Song in Character*) Mrs SPARKS

WITH A MOCK MINUET.

The Curtain will rise precisely at half past Six.

Tickets to be had of Mr Ward, No. 3. Shakespeare's Square, and of Mr Gibb at the Theatre, where Places for the Boxes may be taken.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On THURSDAY Evening, April 26. 1787,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMEDY, (*not acted this season*), called, The

JEALOUS WIFE.

Mr Oakley, Mr WOODS;
Lord Trinket, Mr LA-MASH;
Charles Oakley, Mr BELL;
Sir Harry Beagle, Mr MOSS;
Russet, Mr CHARTERIS;
Captain O'Cutter, Mr HALLION;
Tom, Mr MICHEL;
John, Mr J. BLAND;
William, Mr BLAND, *jun.*;
Paris, Mr YATES;
And Major Oakley, Mr WILSON.
Lady Freelove, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Harriet, Mrs WOODS;
Toilet, Mrs LA-MASH;
Chambermaid, Mrs VILLARS;
And Mrs Oakley, Mrs ROBINSON.

Between the Play and Farce, an Interlude Entertainment of Singing and Dancing, called,

A TRIP TO LEITH;

OR, THE

SAILOR'S WEDDING.

The Music selected from the eminent Comoosers.

Jack Haulyard, Mr BELL;
Sam Coble, Mr J. BLAND;
Will Mizen, Mr CHARTERIS;
Ben Block, Mr BLAND, *jun.*;
End Bob Boreas, Mr MICHEL;
Mrs M'Gregor, (the fat Landlady) Mrs W.-WELLS;
Sally, Mrs LA-MASH;
And Sally, Mr SPARKS.

To which will be added, a Musical Entertainment, called,

THE PADLOCK.

Don Diego, Mr MICHEL;
Leander, Mr BELL;
First Scholar, Mr J. BLAND;
Second Scholar, Mr BLAND, *jun.*;
And Mungo, Mr MOSS.
Ursula, Mrs VILLARS;
And Leonora, Mrs ILIFF.

Tickets delivered by Mr Michel, Mr Wilmot-Wells, Mr Yates, Mrs La-Mash, and Mrs Villars, will be admitted.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Friday next the 27th of April current, in the house of John Mill, Esq; of Fearn, Alison's Square, consisting of Mounted Beds, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, China, Feather Beds, Blankets, and Bed Linen, an exceeding good Table Spring Clock, several pieces of very handsome Indian Paper, with various other articles of Furniture.

A few BOOKS are also to be sold, which may be seen by calling at Mr Mill's house, from 12 to 2 o'clock of Thursday forenoon.

The Sale to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is sold off.

Mrs BOWIE Auctioneer.

For the BENEFIT of Mrs WROTON.

On SATURDAY Evening, April 28. 1787,

WILL BE PRESNETED,

A COMEDY, (*never Acted here*) called,

FASHIONABLE LEVITIES.

Written by Leonard Macnally, Esq; Author of Robin Hood, &c. and now performing at the Theatres-Royal, London, with universal approbation.

Captain Douglas, Mr WOODS;
Welford, Mr LA-MASH;
Sir Burrard Savage, Mr MOSS;
Nicholas, Mr WARD;
Colonel Staff, Mr BELL;
Cheaterly, Mr W.-WELLS;
And Ordeal, Mr KEMBLE.
Clara, Mrs KEMBLE;
Widow Volatile, Mrs SPARKS;
Constance, Mrs WOODS;
Grace, Mrs LA-MASH;
Mrs Muslin, Mrs VILLARS;
Honour, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Lady Flippant Savage, Mrs WROTON.

End of Act II. A favourite Scotch *Rondeau*, by Mrs ILIFF.

End of Act III. a Song, called "*On the Green Sedgey Bank*," By Mrs KEMBLE.

Between the Play and Farce, "*Tally-ho!*" by Mrs ILIFF.

"*See Fair Clarinda*, (written by a Gentleman of this City), by Mrs KEMBLE.

To which will be added, a Comedy in Two Acts, Written by David Garrick, Esq; called, The

GUARDIAN.

Heartley, (the Guardian) Mr WOODS;
Young Clackit, Mr WARD;
Servant, Mr YATES;
And Old Clackit, Mr MOSS.
Lucy, Mrs VILLARS;
And Harriet, Mrs WROTON.

ANATOMY, SURGERY, AND MIDWIFERY.

DR Aitken, on Wednesday the 2d of May, at one o'clock afternoon, in his Theatre in Surgeon's Square, will begin his twenty-sixth course of lectures on Anatomy, and the Theory and Practice of Surgery. Fee Two Guineas.

On Monday the 7th of May, at ten o'clock forenoon, he will begin his twenty-sixth course of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery. Each pupil is entitled to a copy of Principles of Midwifery, as a text-book. Fee One Guinea.

N. B. A perpetual ticket for both the above mentioned courses is Four Guineas.

During the second week of May, he will begin a course of lectures for Midwives. Fee Three Guineas.

The Edinburgh Lying-in-hospital is open for the reception of women near delivery, as usual.

These courses will be finished by the end of July; and the winter ones will be begun by the first of November.

Private courses as usual.

PUBLICATIONS.

1. PRINCIPLES of ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY, with practical remarks, chiefly in surgery, illustrated with 56 quarto copperplates, many of the figures of the natural size, in two vols 8vo. 9s. in boards.
2. PRINCIPLES of the THEORY and PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY, in one volume 8vo, with 30 folio and quarto copperplates, exhibiting the parts, their uses, diseases, and the obstetrical instruments new and improved, third edition, 6s. in boards.
3. A SYSTEM of ANATOMICAL TABLES, with their explanations, one volume 8vo, 5s. in boards.
4. OBSTETRICAL TABLES, representing the puerperal anatomy, physiology, and instruments, in one volume 8vo, 4s. in boards.
5. SYSTEMATIC ELEMENTS of SURGERY, second edition, one volume 8vo, 6s. in boards.
6. ELEMENTS of PHYSIC and SURGERY, in two vols 8vo, 12s. in boards.

These books are sold by Messrs Cadell and Murray, London; and Mr Creech and the other booksellers, Edinburgh, and at the Theatre.

Dr A. intends to publish by subscription in one 8vo. volume, at 5s. each copy in boards,

The PHYSIOLOGY of the BRAIN and NERVES,

From the Latin of Dr Prohaska,

Professor of Medicine at Prague.

To which Dr A. will add,

NOTES and TWELVE PLATES of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, with their EXPLANATIONS.

☞ Dr A. considers this work as extremely useful to Students, because it is comprehensive and perspicuous; and contains, besides ideas peculiar to the author, a view of all that has been published on this important subject, by celebrated foreign writers, little known in this country.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

AT a period like the present, when a general taste for Reading and Recitation so universally prevails, it will be found entertaining and useful to establish PUBLIC LIBRARIES in every town throughout the Kingdom.—But as many are deterred from engaging in an establishment of this kind, through the want of proper information respecting the rules and qualifications for conducting such an undertaking to advantage,

WILLIAM LANE,

Wholesale Bookseller, Printer, and Publisher;

Leadenhall-Street, London,

Will be happy to lay down a Plan, either by letter or otherwise, for those who are desirous of interesting themselves in a profession, at once genteel and profitable——of whom a General Catalogue may be obtained, containing several Thousand Volumes on every subject; (to which continual additions are making,) the whole selling considerably cheaper than can be procured but from this general Warehouse and Universal Repository of Literature.

A selection of Books has been made, the result of twenty years care and attention, on the various subjects of *History, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, Poetry, Plays*, &c. forming together a Grand Magazine of Letters, peculiarly adapted to Circulating Libraries; and in order that an immediate supply may be received, a large Collection is kept ready bound, and a Library from Twenty to Five Hundred Pounds, properly arranged and classed with a Printed Catalogue, may be ready at a Week's Notice.

In an undertaking of this nature, from the extensive and opulent city, to the more contracted village, Instruction and Entertainment may be diffused at a moderate expence. The Historian, furnished with Remarks; the Gay and Volatile, with Amusement; the Sedate, a useful Friend for Solitary Hours; and Theatrical Amateurs, an agreeable Companion. In every point of view, Institutions of this kind must be forcibly convenient to all classes of people, of general service and public utility.

☞ Any Lady or Gentleman having Novels, &c. in Manuscript, which they would wish introduced to the Public, on favouring Wm LANE with a line, according to the address above, may depend on having them printed in the most correct and elegant manner.

Mr SCHEENER

Respectfully informs the Public,

That, by permission of the Governor and Directors of the Musical Society,

His Concert is fixed for Tuesday next,

The 24th instant.

PLAN OF THE CONCERT.

Act I.

Overture, — HAYDN.
Song, Signor CORRI.
Duetto for Violin and Violincello, Mess. SCHEENER and SCHETKY.

Act II.

Song, Signor URBANI—Total Eclipse, by HANDEL.
BACH CONCERTO on the PIANO FORTE.
Rondo, Signora CORRI,
TRIO for THREE VOICES.

Act III.

Violino Concerto, Mr SCHEENER.
Duet, Signor and Signora CORRI.
Overture, HAYDN.

Tickets to be had of Mr Scheener, at Mrs Cruikshanks', same stair with Corri and Sutherland's music shop; and at all the music shops.

Sale Catalogue of Cheap Books.

This day is Published,

W. MARTIN's SALE CATALOGUE, containing curious and rare Books in most branches of Literature.—The Books in general are in fine condition, many of them the best editions, and remarkable well bound.—They are priced very low, and can be sold for ready money only.

No Books to be sent to the country unless first paid for.

Catalogues to be had at the shop of W. Martin, opposite to James's Court, Lawnmarket.

Books exchanged, and the full value given for any parcel or Library of Books.

This Day is Published,

BY E. BALFOUR, AND W. CREECH,

(price sewed 7s. 6d.)

THE

HISTORY OF MISS GREVILLE,

Three Volumes.

By the Author of

INTERESTING MEMOIRS.

Where also may be had, Price 5s. sewed,

INTERESTING MEMOIRS.

TWO VOLUMES.

JAMES MACLELLAN,

TEA-DEALER AND GROCER,

Successor to the late Mr MACKIE of Prince's Street, Liecester Fields, London,

TAKES this method of returning his most respectful acknowledgments to his own, and the Friends and Customers in general of the late Mr Mackie who have continued to deal with him since his death:—Begs leave to acquaint them, That the Company under the firm of "Ross and Maclellan" is dissolved; and that he has removed from Prince's Street to No. 32. Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square where he has fitted up a large and commodious Warehouse; and he hopes, from his very long acquaintance of Mr Mackie, and the knowledge of his extensive connections, they will still countenance him with their favours; where they may depend upon being served with dispatch and care, with the best of goods, on the very lowest terms, wholesale and retail.—Have just laid in a large and very fresh assortment of High Flavoured TEAS of an exceeding good quality, and of every other article in the Grocery Line.

N. B. Deal on commission. Orders from the country carefully attended to.

Church to Rebuild.

TRADESMEN willing to Contract for rebuilding part of the Walls of the parish Church of CUPAR in Fife, and putting a new Roof on it, are requested to lodge estimates of the expence with Mr James Carstairs, town-clerk of Cupar, who will give information of every particulars wanted.

Surety will be required for the due performance of the work, and to uphold the Church for three years.

Roup of Household Furniture.

To be ROUPED at Main Point, on Wednesday the 25th of April 1787, belonging to the deceased Joseph Gavin,

ALL sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of mounted beds, down and featherbeds, blankets, carpets, looking glasses, mohogany cloaths presses, bureaus, drawers, tables, chairs, grates, &c all sorts of Kitchen Furniture, with a good jack and copper cistern; tea and table china, silver plate, and bed and table linen. The Utensils of a grocery shop, with the whole stock of goods remaining on hand.

Mrs BOWIE Auctioneer.

Household Furniture,

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday next the 26th instant, in a lodging in St John's Hill, facing St John's Street, consisting of mounted beds, feather beds, chairs, and carpets; a genteel set of drawing room furniture; a variety of mirror glasses and grates; with an eight day clock, a kitchen jack and lead cistern, and all kinds of kitchen furniture.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and cotinue till all sold off.

Lanark-shire Roads.

THE Trustees on those parts of the TURNPIKE ROADS in the county of Lanark, called, the CORSETHILL, CARLUKE, ELVANFOOT, and LEADHILLS ROADS, are requested to meet at Lanark, on Monday 30th April current; and as the principal business of the meeting will be to concert general measures for an application to Parliament, for a renewal of the present act respecting these roads, it is hoped that the Trustees will not fail to attend.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

And to be peremptorily Sold to the Highest Bidder,

THERE is to be exposed to public sale, upon Saturday the 5th day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the Carron Shipping Company's warehouse, Grangemouth,

Thirty Bottles of Marine Acid, a PHAETON or CHAIR, with Harness complete, and a CRATE of DELFT POTS of various sizes, fit for the use of Apothecaries and Perfumers. Not to be repeated.

House and Park at Inveresk.

To be SOLD or LET,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT in INVERESK, belonging to Mr Buchnall, viz.

A neat well-finished HOUSE, consisting of eight rooms, and a kitchen, with stable, coach-house, byre, washing-house, and brew-house, and other conveniencies, with a small garden, and a well fenced inclosure, containing about 3½ acres for pasture, with one stead in the Haugh of Inveresk, all presently possessed by Mrs Wedderburn or her subtenants.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart, writer, Edinburgh.

The servant at the House will show the house, offices, and garden. And John Douglas wright will show the park.

TO

OFFICERS UPON HALF-PAY.

GENTLEMEN who wish to have their [illegible] settled in an expeditious and easy manner, will please apply to Mr JOHN STENHOUSE, (late Captain in his Majesty's 20th regiment of foot) at his house in St James's Square, New Town, Edinburgh, who will pay them regularly every half year, upon the 25th July and 25th January.

☞ Gentlemen who have had an Agent before, and are pleased to change to Mr Stenhouse, will have a new stamped power of attorney *gratis*.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW tight four wheel'd Chaise, which has run but a very short time, and is in perfect good repair.

For particulars, apply to the Publisher.

By the CALEDONIAN MERCURY,

BE IT KNOWN to all Friends in Scotland, That they must not be over impatient for the success of our undertaking, or of news about the *Burghs of Scotland*, for we have got another kingdom to subdue. We have every city, borough, and town between the Tweed and the Thames to reform in the first place. Want of information is likely to prove fatal to us, as it did to Government in the American War. None of us knew what kind of a monster a *Corporation* was; and our leaders never informed us, that all the towns in England were *Corporations in the strictest sense, all self-elected Bodies of Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen*; and that none of the other Burgesses or inhabitants had any vote or business in the elections, the members of the Corporations excepted. Our hearts leaped within us at setting foot upon English ground, the land of freedom, voting and electioneering; but they instantly became petrified, upon discovering that it was the seat of the most contemptible and abject slavery. Here is nothing but systems of despotism; plans of tyranny; arbitrary, rotten, and corrupted internal governments;—the sacred, original, unalienable rights of the people trampled upon, beat down, and sported with, by a parcel of self-created Juntoes, worse, and more damnable in every circumstance, than any Town Council in any Royal Burgh of Scotland. We begin almost to repent of the abuse we have so unmercifully thrown out against the ancient kingdom. Having exhausted upon it all our magazine of degrading epithets, the stink-pots of loquacious war, we remain at a loss for a single one to throw out against Old England. We entered, like all former invaders, by *Carlisle*; and there (who could have imagined it!) we found twenty-four men under the name of "Burgesses" (traitors to the name!) who immemorially elected Aldermen out of their own number, which Aldermen elected the Burgesses, and all the Junto naming the Mayor. Nay, we found that these conspirators, against the rights of the people, held their usurpation *for life*. *Penrith*, a goodly town, equal at least to many a Royal Burgh, was worse, if possible. It has no internal government at all. The Justices alone lord it over the inhabitants; and the King names these Magistrates, without asking them a single question. The town, therefore, contains nothing but slaves. *Kendal*, a place of business and manufacture, is not represented in Parliament; and what is worse, has (God knows how long) submitted to a partial and endless Junto. Nay, Liverpool, from whence we write, has increased under the same infamous and arbitrary system. It contains (as is said) upwards of 50,000 inhabitants; and forty-one of these, calling themselves a *Corporation*, do with the rest just as they please. Never again tell us about English Liberty, and the Independence of John Bull. We cannot get the thick-sculled blockhead to see or feel a single chain. He says, he is quite satisfied with his *Corporations*; but gets always a sad feverish fit by the Parliament-elections.—Is all this to be born by men?—by free men?—No.——Have we laboured, and declaimed, and caballed, and disturbed our respective dwelling-places, all for nothing? Like as many Quixotes, we are in a region filled with wind-mills and political monsters.

Tell our friends, then, We have determined to return, and lay siege to *Carlisle*; for, unless we reform all the way, it is needless to continue the journey. The Londoners wo'nt otherwise understand what we would have. Should we seriously tell them, That all the inhabitants of all the cities and towns in England are crouching under despotism, mean submitters to little tyrants, *Slaves, arrant Slaves*, because they do not vote for all the Mayors, Aldermen, and Common Counsellors of the kingdom, we run some risk of being sent to garrison *Moorfields*.

By order of the Committee,

Liverpool, April 14. 1787.

ZENO.
CIVIS.
SECR.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

April 20.

Per Quarter.	s. s.	d.		s. s.	d.
Wheat,	32 to 37	0	Beans,	27 to 30	0
Barley,	22 to 24	6	Tick,	23 to 26	0
Rye,	24 to 26	6	Tares,	28 to 34	0
Oats,	13 to 18	6	Flour per Sack.		
Pale Malt,	32 to 34	0	First,	29	
Brown Malt,	33 to 34	6	Second,	26 to 27	0
Pease,	34 to 37	0	Third,	20 to 23	0
Hog Pease,	26 to 29	0			

WIND AT DEAL,

April 19. N. N. E.

LLOYD's LIST.—April 20.

THE Hope, Hallahan, from Waterford for Newfoundland, was stranded in Waterford harbour. The cargo is got out with little damage, and reshipped on board the Fanny, Best, for Newfoundland.

Captain Foster, of the Ark, arrived at Dover from Lisbon, on the 28th ult. spoke the Hannah, Harvey, from London for Lisbon, twenty-five leagues west of Cape Finisterre, all well; and, on the 8th instant, spoke the Integrity, Gibson, in company with Everetta, Featonby, from London for Quebec, ten leagues S. W. of Scilly, all well.

The Gothilt, Gustav, Johan Newman, from Bourdeaux to Stettin, is carried into Ramsgate with four feet water in her hold, after being on the Goodwin Sands.

Captain Tyrie, of the Port Packet, from Malaga, brought into Plymouth a ship, name unknown, supposed to be French. He fell in with her the 10th instant, twenty-five leagues W. of Scilly, without any living creature on board; had nine feet water in her hold. She is partly laden with logwood, red lead, and yellow [illegible]

HOUSE of COMMONS.
THURSDAY, April 19.

Mr *Sheridan*, after some remarks on the project of farming the post-horse tax, which he conceived to be an improper alteration, moved, that an account be laid before the House of the duty on post-horses from January 1779 to January 1787.

This motion being assented to, he moved, that an account be presented to the House of the produce of the Customs for the space of two years, to the 5th of January 1787.

This motion being also agreed to, was followed by three or four others from the same gentleman, relating to different branches of the revenue.

He then expressed his wish, that the opening of the budget, which had been proposed for to-morrow, might be postponed; in which case the Right Hon. Gentleman would be more fully prepared for the discussion of so important a business.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that he saw no reason for deferring the consideration of that business later than to-morrow.

The third order of the day being read, for a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the charges against Warren Hastings, Esq; Mr St John took the chair.

Mr *Francis* then rose, to bring forward that charge which relates to Mr Hastings's mal administration of the revenues of India. The subject which he was now to enter upon, was, he said, less calculated than many of the former charges, to make a deep impression on the feelings of the auditors—it was dry, perplexed, and obscure. While other gentlemen who had preceded him in this business had offered a rich banquet to the Committee, he was apprehensive that his would be a dull and insipid *service*. With respect to the part he had taken against Mr Hastings, as well in his former opposition to him, as in the course of the present prosecution, he had been accused of being actuated by personal pique and resentment. This assertion, however, he would meet with a peremptory denial. In vindication of himself from this charge, he gave a narrative of his public progress in life, from the Secretary of State's office to the Council Board of Bengal. From this statement it appeared, that at the time of his going to India with General Clavering and Colonel Monson, he was prepossessed in favour of Mr Hastings, rather than prejudiced against him; and the same might be said of his two colleagues. But when they were more intimately acquainted with the Governor-General, the opinion they had before conceived of him was changed; and they not only found his character the reverse of what they had expected, in point of justice and honour, but also with respect to knowledge and abilities. The impolicy and injustice of many of his measures at length impelled them to commence that opposition which it was their duty to maintain. He entered at large into the opposition thus carried on against the Governor-General; and observed, that his regard for public justice was the sole motive of his endeavouring to promote an enquiry into the conduct of that gentleman.

With regard to the present charge, he would affirm, that if Mr Hastings was innocent in other respects, this alone would be a sufficient reason for impeachment—his management of the revenues comprehended a great mass of criminality. He then represented the lands of Hindostan as the private and inheritable property of the Zemindars—a property which they claimed in consequence of the regulations of the Shaster, the religious code of the Bramins, a book of very great antiquity. This right had been grossly violated by Mr Hastings; for he established a Committee of Circuit, consisting of persons who went about as collectors of the revenue; and his manner of making this establishment was consonant to his system of oppression and peculation. He had put up the lands to auction; and, as it was natural to suppose, that the Zemindars, who were the owners of them, would not offer more for them than they were worth, they fell into the hands of knavish adventurers. Thus, by a flagrant act of tyranny, the original proprietors were ejected from their possessions for the space of five years. He also permitted Canto Baboo, his Banyan, (a servant who acted as agent or broker), to farm many of these lands, to the amount of thirteen lacks and an half of rupees per annum. This was contrary to an express regulation, prohibiting Banyans from taking any farms of the East-India Company.——Though Mr Hastings had pretended that the institution of a Committee of Circuit would tend to the advantage of the revenue, the reverse had taken place; for the balances and remissions had amounted to two hundred and thirty lacks of Sicca rupees. He had talked of prosecuting the members of this Committee for peculation; but had afterwards declined all thoughts of a prosecution, thinking, perhaps, that such enquiry would bring to light some particulars that might tend to his own discredit. Though Mr Francis and his two colleagues had endeavoured to bring forward an investigation of these transactions, they had not been successful; for the courts of justice were hostile to them, and acted uniformly in support of Mr Hastings, in direct opposition to the object of their institution, namely, the distribution of impartial justice. He then adverted to the execution of Nundcomar, which was supposed to have been the consequence of his preferring a complaint against the exactions of the governor general; and also to the continual persecution sustained by an Indian lady of rank, for similar complaints.

The Committee of Circuit was preceded by the establishment of Provincial Councils, in pursuance of Mr Hastings's plan of making frequent changes in the revenue system for the purpose of rapacity and corruption. The Provincial Councils were afterwards abolished to make room for a Committee of Revenue; the members of this last Committee were mere tools in the hands of Gungagovin Sing, a man of an infamous character, who acted as Douan, or Collector-General, and who was greatly patronised by the Governor General. This man was indebted to the Company's Treasury in the sum of four lacks and a half of rupees, which Mr Hastings pretended he could not make him pay. But could it be supposed, that Gungagovin Sing would venture, in a case of this sort, to elude the demands of the Governor General? It was more probable, that Mr Hastings was apprehensive of having his mal-practices exposed by this friend of his, if he should insist on the payment of the balance. The establishment of this Committee of Revenue proved highly injurious to the Company. By these and other means, did Mr Hastings contribute to the diminution of the Company's treasure, and the emolument of himself and his friends. Having treated copiously of these points, he concluded with moving, that it is the opinion of this Comittee, after considering the said charge, and hearing evidence thereon, that Warren Hastings, Esq; by his conduct in this affair, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Major *Scott* said, he should confine himself to two or three points only, previous to which he could not forbear taking notice of some particular insinuations and observations, which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Francis) relative to pamphlets that had been published by him; but he denied having so done: at the same time, was free to say, that he believed the Hon. Gentleman had been himself the author of various pamphlets, which he named. The Hon. Major reprobated, in strong terms, Mr Francis's reflection on the Directors of the East India Company, who had, he said, supported the Hon. Gentleman very handsomely during his residence in India. He contended, that letting the lands by public auction, had been a measure pursued for a great length of time, and read extracts from a variety of papers, both public and private, in support of his arguments; particularly with respect to the Zemindaries farmed to Cantoo Baboo, which he said, was well known to the then minister, (Lord North). As to the other charges, he should say little respecting them, as the documents on the table would amply refute them. The revenues, he said, had increased ever since the dissolution of the Provincial Councils, and the Committee of Revenue substituted in their room, was exactly conformable to that established in the year 1781, except in the instance of its being under the controul of one superior officer. The conclusive tenor of the Hon. Major's argument in support of the first establishment of Provincial Assemblies, was positively to say, that the Governor-General adopted that measure as a wise expedient to counteract the *ignorance* of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr Francis, who were just arrived *fresh* from Europe.——As to what had been said respecting Gojah Gobel Sing, he could only observe, that he knew very little of him; but, that he was generally considered in India "*as a very great Rascal*;" but that the Governor-General did not know any other man so fit to employ (here a loud laugh!)

Mr *Francis* declared himself ready to prove his revenue charge against Mr Hastings, before any Committee the House would think fit to appoint.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the present charge appeared to him to be centered in one point—that of the presents made to Mr Hastings, which he was of opinion had been fully brought home to him on a former occasion. He therefore did not see the necessity of considering the present a less criminal business as an important article of impeachment, unless the Hon. Gentleman who brought forward the charge should think proper to couple it with the principal ones already admitted under the head of general presents. The Right Hon. Gentleman confessed, that he coincided with many of the principles and axioms laid down by Mr Francis, but nevertheless could not pointedly agree in the criminality of Mr Hastings, as far as related to his putting up the Zemindaries to public sale: nor could he doubt the responsibility of Cantoo Baboo as to his personal security. He had offered more than other persons had done, consequently his offers had been accepted; but the Governor-General, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, had nothing to do with the transaction, for it took place during his absence, and was negociated by other Gentlemen—neither had Mr Hastings any participation in it; and so far was it from proving a desirable object to Cantoo Baboo, that he soon afterwards solicited to be relieved from his bargain. With respect to other points, particularly the discontinuance of the prosecution which the Governor-General was ordered to carry on, he was not to be blamed in that instance, as the discontinuance thereof originated with Sir John Day, at that time Advocate General in India. The Right Hon. Gentleman therefore concluded by observing, that considering the whole of the charges brought forward by Mr Francis, he could not see sufficient grounds for impeaching Mr Hastings, although he admitted there was great matter of criminality in particular points.

Mr *Fox* replied with all the warmth of patriot emanation to what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman over the way, which he said had surprised him very much; but above all, that, in the course of the debate, it had been argued, in favour of Mr Hastings, that the repossessing the Zemindars of their undeniable property had originated upon a doubtful point of law. In Mr Hastings's idea of law, there was no property; for he had taken upon him to confiscate, at his pleasure, all the property of those who were deemed proper victims for his rapacity, tyranny, and savage cruelty! During the space of eight years, the Hon. Gentleman declared, that no less than eight changes and innovations have taken place, occasioned by such wanton acts of despotism relative to the Zemindars, that upon that charge *alone* he would not hesitate a moment to carry an impeachment to the House of Lords. The presents received, he said, were trifling compared to the selling of whole provinces, which no law could vindicate—no necessity countenance or defend!

Mr *Pitt* read an extract tending to prove that the Zemindars property was not unalienable.

Mr *Fox*, in a very few words, refuted the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr *Boughton Rouse* rose to observe, that he had always been an advocate for the Zemindars, but could not be brought to think that their property was hereditary or unalienable. It was a name, he said, that had not been known more than a century among the Gentoos of India. Zemindaries might be rather considered as offices, which descending from father to son, rendered them *a kind of natural right* to the possessors, and the honourable gentleman instanced their being farmed by a former Governor of Bengal, (Mr Verelst) who, he said, was equally respected for his integrity and his humanity; and, in short, defended the general conduct of Mr Hastings relative to the charges before the House, which, he said, were not sufficiently criminal to support the motion for impeachment.

Mr *Burke*, in a style of eloquence almost surpassing his usual flow of convictive reasoning, began by doubting whether his hearing or his memory had not totally forsaken him.—He then, in support of his doubts, read the opinions formerly given by Mr Boughton Rouse, which went to a direct and palpable contradiction of all the honourable gentleman had asserted respecting the Zemindars; whom, at the period he alludged to, he had thought fit to represent as men possessing the highest rank of nobility, and indisputably Lords of their several Sovereignties or domains. Nay, such was the account given of them by Mr Rouse, that he declared he had seen their *palaces* falling to ruins, and themselves, although looked up to by the natives with *devotion*—left a prey to all the horrors of famine and despair. After giving a melancholy though animated picture of the distresses under which these grandees of India groaned through the persecution of the Governor General and his banyans or footmen, the Right Hon. Gentleman entertained the House with a very curious letter, written by a Mr George Bright to Mr Hastings, wherein the former names an appointment he should wish to fill, and under the *figurative oriental* idea of its being full of *game*, which might be easily *brought down* for the Governor's pleasure, as a lover of *natural* history, enters at once into the proposition of bribery, for which it appeared Mr Bright fell a very proper sacrifice, notwithstanding he was justified from his knowledge of Mr Hastings's conduct, (what has since appeared at the bar of the House) to think himself secure in making the offer—It is not possible to follow the Right Hon. Gentleman through all the meanders of his amazing rhetoric; we shall therefore content ourselves with saying, that it carried such conviction with it, (after a desultory conversation between the honourable gentleman and Mr Barwell) that on the question being put in the usual form, the numbers were:

For the Impeachment	—	71
Against it	—	55
Majority	—	16

Adjourned at past One o'clock.

LONDON,—April 20.

On the second reading of the Consolidation bill yesterday in the House of Lords,

The Earl of Coventry moved that it should be committed.

The Earl of Carlisle opposed its being referred to a Committee, and condemned the union of the bill for the consolidation of the customs with the commercial treaty, as depriving their Lordships of an opportunity to deliberate respectively upon the two bills.

Lord Sydney vindicated the bill.

Lord Porchester vehemently opposed it, as did Lord Stormont, and Lord Loughborough, and were answered by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Hawkesbury.

On the question being put, the numbers were,

Contents	70
Non Contents	29
Majority	41

The bill was accordingly committed for this day.

Wednesday, Sir Joseph Yorke kissed the King's hand at St James's, on his promotion to the command of the 11th regiment of light dragoons.

Lord Longford, and several other naval and military officers, kissed the King's hand on their respective promotions.

Wednesday, Mr Dundas, the Solicitor-General of Scotland, was at the levee for the first time since his marriage, and was introduced to the King.

Wednesday night, there was a very grand route at Lady Berwick's, Portman-square; the Prince of Wales, and a great number of the most distinguished nobility and gentry were invited on the occasion.

Wednesday morning, died, at his house in Upper Seymour-street, the Right Hon. Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth, President of the Middlesex Hospital.

On Monday April the 9th inst died, at Brussels, Anthony Lord Viscount Montague: his Lordship is succeeded by his only son George-Samuel, now Viscount Montague, born Jan. 26, 1769.

The state of affairs between Russia and the Porte has certainly been made known to Government by the Russian Ambassador in an official manner, giving notice of a fleet coming round from the north, and demanding for them the usual accommodations within the ports belonging to Great Britain.

Much speculation is carrying on in the article of cheese, and that more immediately in the counties of Gloucester and Wilts, where many hundred tons lay ready for exportation on the signing the Commercial Treaty. This traffick will a[illegible] munity at large, and more particu[illegible] the poor as such we mention it, and though friends to an amicable intercourse between the two countries, recommend it to the serious attention of Government.

A letter from Paris, received on Saturday, via Holland, contains the following interesting particulars: "By the crew of a ship, lately arrived from the Isle of France, we are informed that the British Governor at Bombay, has taken possession of *Don Diego Garcia*, one of the islands in the small Archipelago, to the north east of the isles of France and Bourbon. This part of the world, first discovered by the Portuguese, was afterwards often visited by the French. Monsf. *De la Bourdonnare* had there left some of his countrymen, and given his name to the island, which was afterwards successively called *Mahé*, *Praslin*, and latterly *Sechalles*. The Governor of Bombay having landed there, has, without ceremony, turned adrift a French family, the only inhabitants on that spot.

"This place, though not altogether very desirable since there is no water, might hereafter serve the English to readezvous their ships, in case of any future attack upon the Isle of France. These considerations have induced Monsf. *de Souilhac*, Governor of the latter place, to lose no time in dislodging the English, who returned soon after, and landed three hundred seapoys, and two hundred Europeans. When the news came away, the French Governor was preparing an army of eight hundred men to retake possession. It is hoped that the dispute about so wretched a spot of ground will not interrupt the good harmony now subsisting between the two nations."

The same letters add, that the greatest marks of attention and civility are shewn by people of the first rank to the little Prince of *Cochinchina*. He has been successively entertained most sumptuously by the Prince *Condé*, Cardinal *de Luynes*, and other noblemen of the first distinction. Four hundred men are to be drafted out of the Irish brigade, as part of the forces intended to march to the assistance of the Prince's imperial father.

The dispatches received lately from Earl Cornwallis, Governor-General of Bengal, wear an aspect at once so serious and alarming, that all the Leadenhall-street sophistry cannot do their contents away. They have already transpired, and exhibit to the view a scene, in direct contrast to those repeatedly set forth by the partizans of Administration. They roundly assert, that the credit of the Company is gone, and that their government cannot subsist without aid from home. Their bonds are at a higher discount than they have been since the termination of the war, and the resources are drying up. The affairs on the Coromandel coast are in a worse state than those of the Carnatic. But both together are in a most distracted situation. *Eng. Chron.*

The late dispatches from Lord Corowallis represent, it is said, the Company's affairs in India as very different from the late flattering accounts which have been given of them. *G. Ev. Post.*

Wednesday last his Grace the Duke of Portland arrived in Bristol, and was introduced by the Sheriffs to the Council-house, where the Corporation were assembled in their scarlet gowns to receive him. The instruments of his admission into the liberties of the city, and a grant of the office of High Steward of Bristol, were then presented to him by the Town Clerk, who, in a short address, observed, on the antiquity of that honourable office, "That it had ever been held by persons of high rank, the last of whom was the late Earl of Hardwicke, then Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; and, at the same time, expressed the very great satisfaction of the body corporate, in the opportunity afforded them, of nominating, as his successor, a person of his Grace's eminence and distinguished worth:" To this the Duke condescendingly replied, "That he should ever pride himself in being enrolled amongst the worthy citizens of Bristol, and very sensibly feel the honour conferred by the Corporation, in bestowing on him an office so truly respectable." The Corporation afterwards attended his Grace to the Mansion-house, where, with Lord Stormont, and other gentlemen, he was sumptuously entertained.

His Grace of Portland honoured the ball at the Assembly-room on Thursday with his presence; and on Friday night the Chief Magistrate gave a ball at the Mansion-house, in compliment to his Grace, which was attended by most of the members of the body corporate, and other citizens of consequence.

Yesterday Lord George Gordon waited upon the Lord Chief Baron Eyre and Mr Baron Hotham, to acquaint them of the strange use which had been made of their names and dignity in a late act of Parliament. The Chief Baron being in the country, and Beaumont Hotham at that time being sitting as Judge at the Old Bailey, Lord George went there, and sent a note to the Bench, which Sir Beaumont answered by sending for his Lordship to come up to him on the Bench, where his Lordship had the honour to communicate his sentiments to the Judge, who stopt the proceeding on the trial then pending in the Court during the conversation. Lord George left a copy of the act with Sir Beaumont. It seems, through some mistake of the engrossing Clerks of Parliament, or the King's Printers, that a contradiction has crept into the act, purporting to have been drawn under the sanction of the above named Judges, which will require correcting before the expedition sails. The fact is, that it comprises the judgment and law opinions of those learned and upright Judges in the most unconstitutional and absurd clauses that ever were inserted in an act of Parliament.

It actually sets forth and enacts, that "to establish a colony and a civil government in New South Wales, his Majesty may authorise Governor Philip to convene a Court of Judicature for the trial and punishment of outrages, misbehaviours, treason, misprision, felony, or misdemeanor, as often as he chuses, from time to time, in a more summary way than is used within this realm; which Court (established for a colony and civil government) shall consist of the Judge Advocate of the army, together with six

officers of his Majesty's forces by sea or land; which Court shall proceed to trial of offenders, without civil Judges, Jury, or Counsel, their charges to be read and exhibited by the said Advocate of the army, and their lives adjudged to death, or corporal punishment, just as if they had been tried, judged, and condemned by conviction of verdict. And the Provost Marshal is also to cause due execution of their judgment."

This is expressly what the act for establishing *a colony and civil government* exhibits to view in its present shape, without any exceptions in the mode of trials for persons of good character who may go out to New South Wales at this time, or visit that British settlement in future, either as merchants, botanists, illustrious strangers by stress of weather, or settlers from foreign dominions to take shelter of British laws and liberty; and all these strange causes do we see in this confused period of legislation, (and unknown to the Judges whose names are inserted in the act) just as if the wise polity of the British constitution, and the usual mode of trial was all on a sudden found inadequate to bring offenders to the gallows, however rich or poor, high or low; and as if a flaw had been detected in the law of the Most High God, which says, "One law shall be to him that is homeborn, and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you."

Yesterday Lord Stormont arrived in town from Bath, where he has been on a visit to his uncle, Lord Mansfield, who is much recovered of his indisposition.

The last accounts from Lord Dorchester, coming by the way of Halifax at a time when almost general insurrection had taken place in America, gave grounds for supposing that some danger menaced the province of Quebec. But we have the pleasure to acquaint the public, that every thing there is in a perfect state of tranquillity, and that the dispatches only referred to some interior regulations, which have been since highly approved of by his Majesty's Ministers.

The very beautiful drawing of Reubens in the possession of the late Sir John Elliot, instead of coming to the hammer, where it is thought they would bring *one thousand pounds*, have been given up by the executors to Mr Delme, who claimed them as one of the heirs and executors of the late Lord Northington. The circumstance was this—The drawings in question had been only lent to Sir John by his late Lordship; but as this was a transaction not known to the executors, and as there was no written evidence in support of it, they very properly demurred on giving up so valuable a part of the estate; Mr Delme, however, imagining his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales might know something of the circumstance, applied to him; the Prince recollected it, and on his report the executors instantly gave up the drawings.

So much is exchange in favour of this country, that for some time past not less than fifty thousand pounds have been remitted hither weekly from Holland.

The place of Major of the Tower of London, lately vacant by the death of Mr Shrimpton, is in the gift of Earl Cornwallis, as Constable; but, previous to the departure of his Lordship for India, he delegated to Mr Pitt the power of disposing of all places which might become vacant in that department, except only those which are purchased; the profits and disposal of which his Lordship has reserved the right of to himself.

Miss Siddons, the eldest daughter of our favourite tragic actress, is highly distinguished on account of her great theatric talents. All the principal characters in which Mrs Siddons has for some time past shone, have been the objects of her imitation—and her efforts have been the admiration of the first judges.

A lady of distinction, who has a country residence near Twickenham, was unfortunately for her ladyship, detected a few days ago, near the edge of a wood, in *amorous dalliance* with a journeyman gardener; with whom she has since absconded, and left her family and friends in the utmost consternation.—Till this period, her ladyship was considered as an exemplary pattern of conjugal virtues.

It is imagined that lady ———'s infidelity will afford business for the gentlemen of the long-robe, who are in general the only gainers upon these occasions.

A Captain of a ship, intended to command the vessel in which General Arnold and his suite are going to New Brunswick, was told, that the General would expect more than ordinary attention paid him on his passage; to which the son of Neptune very properly replied, that though he had commanded British soldiers, he'd be damned if he should command British sailors—meaning himself.

A melancholy accident has happened on board the Hon. Company's ship Ganges: In getting in their spars, Mr Henry Collins, third officer, happened to be standing on the gunwale, giving orders when the sling, in which a top-mast was slung, gave way, and the spar hitting him on the head, knocked him against the sheet anchor, and over board; he immediately sunk, and the body has not yet been found.

Yesterday the sessions began at the Old Bailey, when twenty-five prisoners were tried, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz.

William Pirton, alias Purton, for stealing from the common belonging to the parish of Hadley, a brown gelding, the property of Colonel Drury.

Mary Kines, alias Potton, for privately stealing in the shop of James Gibson, in the parish of St Giles in the Fields, thirty yards of printed linen, value 38 s.

Thirteen were convicted of felonies, two of petit larceny, and eight acquitted.

This morning, the following prisoners were tried at the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey, viz. William Wilson and James Thompson, alias Robinson, for breaking into the dwelling-house of Mrs Cremble at Hackney, and stealing a quantity of plate, &c. They were found guilty—Death.

John Ilbilter was tried for the murder of Amos Gill, found guilty of manslaughter, burnt in the hand, and discharged.

The last letters from India mention, that the city of Tinevely had suffered very severely by fire, the greatest part of the place having been destroyed.

Cochin, Oct. 26. Tippoo, with a large army, is in the environs of Adoni, making the necessary arrangements for his ensuing campaigns; when it is to be expected he will be busily engaged, as he will have to contend with a force, which, in point of numbers, is very far superior to his own. The approaching moment will be the most important of his life, as every thing, liberty, kingdom, life, all depend upon the event of it; it is then very natural to imagine, that his situation of mind must be painfully agitated, and full of anxiety. He is constantly engaged in forming plans, and disciplining his troops, many of whom are disaffected, and, it is supposed, they will either be neuter in action, or go over to the enemy. This circumstance is well known to Tippoo, and must add considerably to his uneasiness. He is using every means towards conciliation; but such is the genius of the people with whom he has to deal, that inveteracy, or discontent, once entertained, is hardly ever to be eradicated, and no confidence can be placed in them, although they may make the most solemn protestations to that effect.

The Mahrattas, with the Nizam's army, had crossed the Tambruda some time ago, in order to give Tippoo battle; but have since been obliged to recross it, for the purpose of procuring forage, as none could be obtained in the situation they had encamped in; and in consequence of this measure, the Nizam's forces have fallen back also; which may be of some prejudice to them in their future operations, as the Asiatics are extremely superstitious, and seize every commencing circumstance with avidity, construing the most trivial, if in their favour, to an auspicious omen; and elated superstition is equal to the most determined fortitude.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, Nov. 13, 1786.

"The Phœnix, Captain Rattray, and the Manship, Captain Gregory, are to sail for Madras and England the latter end of the month. On board the Phœnix go home passengers from hence Colonel Blane, Mr Ashworth, Mr Durnford, and some officers in the Company's military service; and from Madras, Sir John and Lady Dalling and son, Mrs Davis, Captain Richardson, Captain Donaldson, and Mr Aberdeen. And on board the Manship, Col. Ahmuty and family, Mr Atkinson, Mr Pottenger, Lieutenant Ewart, and Mr Mee, go passengers from hence; and General Lang and family, Dr and Mrs Storey, Colonel Cosby, and Mr W. Wynch, from Madras.

Military appointments and regulations in India.

Lieut. Shipton is appointed to the 3d battalion of artillery, vice Captain Lieutenant Carnagie, promoted.

Lieut. Henry Willis, to the 1st battalion of artillery, vice Lieut. M'Lean, admitted upon the pension, and struck off the strength of that corps.

Lieut. Fireworkers George Fuller, and Andrew Dunn, to have full pay, vice Lieut. Shipton and Willis, promoted.

The following officers are brought on full pay, and posted to the corps opposite to their respective names:

Lieut. P. Baldwin, 3d European battalion, vice Lieut. T. Davidson jun. stationed at Sylhet.

Lieut. H. Cuppage, 5th European battalion, vice George Shawe, deceased

Lieut. C. Christie, 10th battalion of Sepoys, vice P. Fallon, deceased.

Ensign S. Denny, 1st European battalion, vice Lieut. Baldwin, transferred to the full pay list of Lieutenants.

Ensign S. Cæsar Jones, 1st European battalion, vice Lieut. Cuppage, do. do.

Ensign W. Rankin, 1st European battalion, vice Lieut. Christie, do. do.

Ensign T. Watts, 3d European battalion, vice Ensign W. M. Duncanson, employed on the Revenue service.

Capt. H. Macdermott, and Lieutenant Fireworker Robert Douglas, are permitted to proceed to Europe on the half-pay of their respective ranks.

Major Ed. Rawstorne and Ensign John Robbins have permission to retire to Europe on the half-pay of their respective ranks.

Lieut. M'Lean of artillery, having attended the Board, and taken the prescribed oath, is admitted to the benefit of the late Lord Clive's military fund.

Col. Knudson is appointed to the command of the troops stationed at Futty Ghurr.

Lieutenant Colonel Erskine is appointed to the command of the detachment at Midnapoor.

Major Cockerell and Lieut. Ap[illegible], are appointed aides-de-camp to the Right Hon. Gov[illegible] General.

Capt. John Campbell of the 1st European battalion, is appointed to the command of the 26th battalion of sepoys, vice Major Nicholls, who is posted to 2d sepoy brigade, in the room of Major Cockerell.

Lieut. William Moncrieff is permitted to proceed to Europe in one of the ships of this season, according to the terms prescribed by the Board for officers going home on half pay.

Capt. And. Davidson is also permitted to return to Europe upon half-pay.

Lieut. Fallen is permitted to make a voyage to sea, for the recovery of his health, as far as the Cape of Good Hope, and that if he should find it necessary to proceed from that place to Europe, to be allowed so to do on the half-pay of his rank

And under supposition of a necessity for Lieut. Fallen's proceeding beyond the Cape of Good Hope, he is to be allowed the passage money of his rank in the service, upon giving security to pay the same if his voyage should not be continued.

Capt. Robert Anderson, Lieut. J. Tandy, and Lieut. Fireworker Walter Smith, having produced the necessary certificates from their paymasters, are permitted to return to Europe.

It has been deemed necessary to prescribe a certain period, after which no applications will be received from officers for leave to proceed to Europe, except in cases of ill health, or on particular occasions, which may make a deviation from this resolution necessary.

And it has been published to the army, that all applications for leave to proceed to Europe in the course of this season, must be delivered in on or before the 1st of next January.

APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas Calvert, Esq; to be Comptroller of the Salt Establishment, in the room of the late Mr Vansittart.

W. N. W. Hewit, Esq; Salt Agent for the district of Ingelle, in the room of Mr Calvert.

Royal Bon Mot of G. 3.——When the late Chief Baron Skynner was rewarded with a pension, his Majesty expressed his will, that so great a man should be made a *Privy Counsellor*. Mr Pitt happened to say in the presence of his Sovereign, on this occasion, that it was somewhat extraordinary to make Mr Skynner, who was both *blind and deaf* and who retired on account of those infirmities, a *Privy* Councillor;——Poh—poh—poh—says his Majesty, in his usual quick way—Any minister of mine, who wishes to keep his place, should never have a *Privy* Councillor that could either *see or hear* lest his secrets should be *divulged* and his deeds *discovered*. The Minister retired, the King and Mr Jenkinson laughed, and Mr Skynner was sworn in.

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 20.

Bank Stock, 152½ a 53 ex div.	30 Years Ann. 1778, shut, 13 7-16ths a ¼ ex div.
New 4 per cent. 1777, shut, 94¼ ex div.	India Stock, shut.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 113⅝ a ½.	3 per cent. India Ann. —
3 per cent. red. shut. 75⅞ a ¾ ex div.	India Bonds, 56 s. prem.
3 per cent. con 76⅝ a ½.	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Old S. S. Ann. shut.
Long Ann. shut, 22⅛ a 9-16ths ex div.	New ditto, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, shut.	3 per cent. 1751, —
	New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
	Exch. Bills, —
	Prizes, —
	Bank for May —
	Consols for May, 77¼.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"On account of the Budget being to be opened this day, a very crowded House and gallery appeared at a very early hour, though Mr Pitt had not begun to open it at half an hour after six o'clock, later than which the post would not suffer us to wait.

"The Lord Advocate brought in a bill for regulating certain Courts in Scotland, and it was read a first time.

"Mr Douglas moved the third reading of the Kelso bill, which was read and passed accordingly, and ordered to the Lords.

"The House then went into a Committee on the thread lace manufactory, Sir Adam Fergusson in the chair, when the Committee ordered in the bill upon the same, and Sir Adam Fergusson and the Lord Advocate were ordered to prepare and bring it in.

"The order of the day was then called for, and the House went into a Committee on the ecclesiastical court bill, Lord Newhaven in the chair; and the House divided on the clause, Whether twelve months or six months should be allowed for bringing suits for defamation?

"The speakers for twelve months were, the Attorney General, Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Mr Scott, and Sir William Dolben; and those for six months, Mr Bastard, Mr Fox, and Mr Courtney.

"Though the event of the question was of little consequence, the arguments were of the utmost importance; besides that they produced more wit, more satire, and more humour, than has been heard for a long time; but the hour will not allow us even to give the merest outlines of it.

"The Minister came down at five o'clock to open the Budget; but finding the House in a Committee on the Ecclesiastical Court Bill, retired, and went away; and it was uncertain whether he would return or not.

"Amongst the many pleasantries that fell out, the Attorney General contending that a man could not expect that defamatory words would find their way to his ear in six months, if not less perhaps than *twelve* months; and that the latter time ought on that account to be allowed; Mr Courteney observed, that the Attorney General seemed as if he was arguing in *Iceland*, where peoples words might be frozen as they were spoken, and might not be *thawed* for twelve or eighteen months to come. In short, more wit and humour was never perhaps displayed in any one debate."

Mrs Rae was yesterday safely delivered of a daughter, at her house in Musselburgh.

Died at the Manse of Alvie, on the 1st instant, the Rev. Mr William Gordon Macgregor, aged 101 years.—Placed in the vale of humble life, the memory of his virtues and his frailty will soon be forgotten.—The first, indeed, were worthy of a more lasting remembrance; for he was candid, generous, sincere, and warmly interested in the cause of friendship and humanity.—The last could have reflected no disgrace on his character; for even his foibles were the offspring of a benevolent heart.

On Friday the 13th instant, the University of Edinburgh unanimously conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Reverend James Rudd, A. B. St John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Newton-Kyme, and Vicar of Walton in Yorkshire, and one of the ministers of the New Episcopal Chapel in this city.

Upon the 21st current, the University of St Andrew's conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon Mr Alexander Lindsay, surgeon to his Majesty's Royal Irish regiment of Artillery.

The Mary, Hay, arrived at London from Leith, on the 20th current, after a fine passage of sixty-nine hours.

At the Circuit Court of Justiciary held at Glasgow, as mentioned on Thursday, [illegible]n M'Aulay and Thomas Veitch, accused of knocking down and robbing Mr Charles Wilson, surgeon in Glasgow, upon the public street, were sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday the 23d of May next. Robert Wright, for theft, was sentenced to be transported for seven years

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, April 20.

"For the proceedings of the Circuit Court at Aberdeen, see account furnished in my last, until the trial of Cow and Haines, including the narrative of the charge against them. In consequence of the verdict of the Jury, Haines was assoilzied simpliciter, and dismissed, and Cow was banished Scotland for life.

"Andrew Burns before mentioned, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged at Aberdeen, the first of June next.

"James Duncan, stocking-frame-worker in Aberdeen, and Barbara Webster his wife, were accused of resetting linen-yarn, stolen from Mess. Mill, Cruden, and Company, manufacturers in Aberdeen; and being found guilty, were sentenced to banishment forth of Scotland.

"David Barclay, late chapman, now residing in the town of Bervie, was accused of forging a receipt, for a small sum of money owing by him, and using the same, knowing it to be forged.—He was found guilty, and sentenced to be whipped through the streets of Aberdeen, and banished Scotland for life.

"This finished the business of the Court at this place."

At the quarter Sessions, for Newcastle the Grand Jury certified the prices of grain as follows: Wheat (per bushel) Winchester measure, 4 s. 5 d.—Rye, 4 s.—Barley, 1 s. 9 d.—Malt, 5 s.—Oats, 1 s. 10 d.—White Peas, 4 s. 6 s.—Grey Peas, 3 s. 10 d.—Beans, 3 s. 10 d.

And at Morpath, Wheat, per quarter (Winchester measure) 1 l. 12 s.—Oats, 15 s.—Barley, 1 l.—Rye, 1 l. 10 s.—Beans, 1 l. [illegible] 1 l. 12 s.

On Thursday the 12th of April, the annual HARVEIAN ORATION was delivered in the Hall of the PUBLIC DISPENSARY, at Edinburgh. The subject was an account of the life, writings, and character of the late DR JOHN GREGORY. After this, the prize medal, given annually by the Harveian Society of Edinburgh, for promoting experimental inquiry among the students of medicine, was delivered to MR BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, of Philadelphia, for the best experimental essay on the nature and properties of the *Hyosciamus niger*. The subject of investigation for the present year is an experimental inquiry concerning the chymical and medical effects of those substances called *Lithontriptics*; and the subject for next year is, an experimental inquiry concerning the nature and properties of the *Nicotiana Tabaccum* of LINNÆUS. Dissertations on the former of these subjects must be transmitted to DRS DUNCAN OR WEBSTER, Secretaries to the Society, on or before the 1st of January 1788; and on the last, on or before the 1st of January 1789. Each dissertation must be accompanied with a sealed letter, containing the name of the author, and bearing the same motto with the dissertation to which it belongs.

MEDICAL LECTURES,

By DRS. DUNCAN and WEBSTER, for the Summer Session.

On Wednesday the 9th of May, Dr Duncan will begin his Lectures on the MATERIA MEDICA in his Class-room, Surgeon's Square, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The fee for this course is *two guineas*. The fee for a perpetual pupil to all Dr Duncan's Lectures is *four guineas*.—Dr WEBSTER will begin his Summer Course of CHYMISTRY and MATERIA MEDICA, on Wednesday the 9th May, at the Public Dispensary, at two o'clock afternoon. The fee *two guineas*.

Just Published, Price 1 s.

Printed for C. ELLIOT, Parliament Square,

HEADS OF LECTURES ON THE MATERIA MEDICA,

By ANDREW DUNCAN, M. D. F. R. and A. S. Edinburgh, Physician to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for Scotland.

BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

MISS DRYSDALE, *a native of London*, who has long superintended the education of young Ladies in this country, respectfully informs her FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, That she is to open a BOARDING SCHOOL, in Nicolson's Square, at Whitsunday next. For particulars application may be made to her at *Mrs Hamilton of Wishaw*, George's Square, in whose family she has resided as Governess twelve years.

George's Square, April 20.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

ANECDOTE *of a* SCOTS DUCHESS.

SOME time ago I sent to your paper a beautiful anecdote of the great John Earl of Stair. I now send you one of a Lady. It is enriched with goodness, and may safely challenge both antiquity and modern ages. Not a hundred miles from Dunkeld there lived a Lady, who was daughter, wife, and mother of a Duke: Whilst performing the sacred and sweet duties of a mother and a nurse, intelligence is brought her, that a poor woman, the mother and nurse of twins, is in extreme distress; her milk had failed, and her infants are crying for want. The Duchess immediately hurries to this scene of complicated misery; she puts both infants to her liberal breast; their lives are saved; a suitable establishment for life is made in their favour. What a glorious subject for a painter! I think the British Ladies may well send the above anecdote to their friends over the world. NERVA.

Edinburgh, 21st April 1787.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN addition to the many improvements now in agitation for ornamenting the city and its environs, I beg leave to suggest one, which has not occurred to the framers of the new bill, which is, to have the great east road cut straight from the foot of the South Back of Canongate, by the Abbey of Holyrood-house, through the King's Park and Duke's Walk.

This, by bringing one of the most elegant Royal palaces (at present in a manner sunk and neglected) to view, would greatly contribute to the grandeur of the city, and be preferable to the present rugged passage by the Abbey Hill and Watergate, or any other new road from the east whatever.

Canongate, April 17. PROJECTOR.

For the Memorial on Reform, see last page.

State of the Thermometer since our last:

Saturday, April 21.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	46
Sunday, — 22.	8	A. M.	50
	8	P. M.	48
Monday, — 23.	8	A. M.	50

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

April 21. Ruby, Tarbet, from Easdale, with slates.
23. De Hope, Stoufland, from Sealock, in ballast.
One sloop with coals.

SAILED,

Elliock, Clark, for Hull, with goods.
Exchange, Paton, for Whitby, with ditto.

MEMORIAL

Humbly addressed to the

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

BY THE

COMMITTEE appointed by the General Conventions of Delegates for obtaining a Reform in the Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland.

IN the discharge of our duty as a Committee, appointed by the General Conventions of Delegates, for obtaining a Reform in the Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, we have the honour to address you: Nor can we doubt that you will excuse this freedom, when we inform you, that the subject on which we write involves the interests and earnest wishes of a great and respectable body of the people of Scotland.

We know not whether the intentions of the Burgesses of Scotland, though openly declared, to obtain a correction of [illegible] the Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs, in that part of the kingdom, have hitherto attracted your attention.

We therefore have the honour to inform you, by direction of our constituents, that several Conventions of Delegates, from the Burgesses of a considerable majority of the Royal Boroughs, have been held at Edinburgh. These meetings, the first of which was in March 1784, were both numerous and respectable. The abuses complained of were investigated, and brought clearly into view; the circumstances and situation of the different Boroughs were explained; a system of Reform of their Internal Government, as contained in the heads of a bill which accompanies this, has been prepared for the consideration of Parliament; and as the strongest testimony of its being both expedient and practicable, it has received the unanimous approbation of very respectable and intelligent Delegates, composed of merchants, manufacturers, and others, from the Burgesses of a considerable majority of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland.

Along with this bill, we have the honour to transmit to you an illustration of the principles on which it is founded: For the object of the present application is, that you may be fully informed of the nature of the evils that exist in the Internal Administration of the Scottish Boroughs, as well as the system of redress which it is humbly proposed to submit to the wisdom of Parliament.

The present communication would have been unnecessary, if the Reform of the Scottish Boroughs depended entirely on any general idea of legislation: But as the object of it is to obtain a correction of peculiar local abuses and institutions, so it is evident, that the subject could not easily be understood, especially by the gentlemen of England, without a particular detail and explanation of the nature and history of these local usages and establishments.

The evils which exist in the Internal Administration of the Scottish Boroughs, as described in the illustration, will be substantiated from the very sets or constitutions by which they are governed; and petitions from the Boroughs will be laid before the House of Commons, which will testify that the measure of Reform is supported by the general sense of the Burgesses.

It is indeed scarcely possible it could be otherwise. The Magistrates and Town Councils in the Royal Boroughs of Scotland are the governors of the police of the towns, and the administrators of the common property; yet these men are totally unconnected with the burgesses, whose common affairs they administer. They are self elected into office; derive no power from the citizens; are not subject to their controul, in matters of public police; and are not in any respect accountable to them for the application of the public money.

The annual revenues of the whole royal boroughs of Scotland, though they are not ascertained with precision, may, according to our information, be moderately estimated at L. 100,000 Sterling. This large revenue, belonging to the communities of boroughs, and which ought to be faithfully applied to the most useful public purposes, is subject to the administration of men who are not bound to render any account whatever.

The Court of Session had, a considerable time ago, in the case of the Burgesses of Kinghorn against Provost Hamilton and others, found, That action did not lie in that Court, at the instance of private Burgesses, to compel the Magistrates of Boroughs to account. By a recent decision of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, it is found, That this Court has no jurisdiction in that matter. The idea of a power, in the Convention of Royal Burghs in Scotland, to bring Magistrates to an account for the management of the revenue, has been reprobated by the late opinions of the Barons of Exchequer, as neither founded in law, nor supported by any principle of expediency; so that, as the law of Scotland is now understood, there does not exist a power to controul the administration of Boroughs, though it regulates the police of these communities, tramples on the liberties of the Burgesses, whom it has reduced to the utmost insignificance, and manages a revenue of L. 100,000 *per annum!*

In these circumstances, the condition of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland calls aloud for the interposition of the Legislature, and for the introduction of a liberal and salutary system of borough government. That reform for which the Burgesses of Scotland contend is, both in respect of its utility and propriety, supported by precedents of great authority. In 1773, the freedom of the town of Stirling was forfeited by acts of bribery and corruption. In 1781 it was restored by the benignity of the crown; and his Majesty, after taking the advice of the Attorney General for England, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, with a Committee of the Privy Council, was pleased, *for the better order and good government* of the said borough, to *alter* the former set or constitution, by which the common council was self-elected, and to vest the election in the Guildry or merchants at large, and members of the Incorporated Trades, nearly in the very manner that is now proposed by the present application for reform. The wisdom of this alteration is now conspicuous in the appearance and administration of the town. Parliamentary ideas correspond entirely to those liberal sentiments then discovered by the officers of the Crown. For, in the late report of the Committee of the House of Commons respecting the fisheries, it is proposed, that the magistrates of the projected towns shall be chosen by the *householders*; a more extensive communication of the rights of election, than is now claimed by the Burgesses of Scotland.

It is proper to advert, that, as the reform of the Scottish Boroughs now proposed leaves the parliamentary elections on their former footing, it is manifestly distinguished from the Reform which has been fought and denied in England, which was objected to, because it touched the constitution of Parliament.

While the Burgesses rely on the warmest support of the Members of Parliament for Scotland, who know their grievances, they repose particular confidence in that liberality of sentiment, and love of liberty, which have ever distinguished the English nation. They cannot but think, that a system of liberty and good government for the Boroughs of Scotland will be cordially embraced by those men who every day experience in their own country the inestimable blessings of a high condition of freedom. The spirit of liberty has raised England above all the nations of Europe, in commerce, in arts, and in arms: And can we entertain a doubt, that the gentlemen of that country will now be desirous to extend the influence of the same salutary system to every part of the united kingdom?

To be allowed to participate in the extensive commerce of England, was not the only blessing which the Union had promised to Scotland. If not a more gainful, at least a more engaging and elevated prospect was opened, in the hopes that the liberties of England, which had rendered that nation illustrious, happy, and powerful, might in time be communicated to Scotland. Until this event shall happen, it cannot with justice be said that the Scottish nation has experienced, in their full extent, those fortunate and brilliant consequences which were expected from the Union.

The abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, in 1748, was no doubt a step towards the establishment of the liberties of Scotland. This measure, suggested perhaps by a violent cause, was adopted by the wisdom of a British Parliament. The present application for Reform originates entirely with the people of Scotland, and proceeds from a sense of oppression, and a love of freedom. It is indeed the first instance in which the voice of Liberty, from Scotland, has been heard pleading her cause, in solemn form, before the tribunal of a British Parliament.

There is therefore every reason to expect that a measure at once so moderate and so salutary in itself, so essentially necessary indeed to the prosperity of the boroughs of Scotland, in one of which it has already taken place by royal authority, and so agreeable to the wishes of a great body of the people, will not be rejected, but will meet with that indulgence which a liberality of sentiment is apt to inspire, and that protection which the wisdom and justice of a British government will naturally extend to the rights of every part of the British dominions.

R. GRAHAM, Preses.

March 10. 1787. ARCH. FLETCHER, Secretary.

In Committee,

Mr GRAHAM of GARTMORE in the Chair,

The Committee unanimously resolve, That a copy of the preceding memorial, with the heads of the bill and illustration, shall be sent to each Member of the House of Commons, and appoint the memorial to be signed by the Preses and Secretary, and transmitted to London by the Secretary, to be delivered to the Members by Mr Wilson, solicitor for the Reform at London.

R. GRAHAM, Preses.

ARCH. FLETCHER, Secretary.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.
Oriental Vegetable Cordial.

AS this Medicine is daily shewing new properties and powers in a variety and multitude of extraordinary cases; owing to its specific virtues in *Stomach Complaints*; to guard the Public against the artifices of necessitous impostures, the Patentee as a duty he owes the Public, hereby offers a reward of One Hundred Guineas to any person who shall be the means of convicting in any of his Majesty's Courts at Westminster, any person who shall sell or expose to sale a counterfeit sort of this Medicine.

Sold under the sanction of his Majesty, by Mr B. Cornwell, at his house in Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square, London; in bottles of 5 s. each, duty included; and by Mess. HUSBAND, ELDER, AND COMPANY, Edinburgh; to be had also of Mr M'Donald, Glasgow; Mess Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Mess. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr Sharp, Inverness; Mr Palmer, Kelso; Mr Wylie, Dumfries; and Mr Morscrope, Berwick.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

The Lovely Mary,

JAMES BOYD Master,

Is lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 30th April 1787.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle-street, by the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship JAMAICA,

(British built)

ARCHIBALD MALCOLM Master,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 7th April, and to sail about the 10th May.

For Wilmington in North Carolina,

THE BRIGANTINE DILIGENT, (British registered) JOHN KEAN Master, will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 15th, and to sail the 25th April.

For freight or passage in these vessels apply to Samuel and Robert Anderson of Edinburgh; James Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow; or Archibald Fleeming in Greenock.

March 31. 1787.

For Charlestown, S. Carolina,

THE BRIGANTINE,

SAMUEL,

WILLIAM JAMIESON Master,

Will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 10th current, and clear to sail about the middle of May.

The Samuel is a stout Vessel, about 300 hogsheads burthen, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Archibald and John MacKinlay, Edinburgh; Burnside and Co. Glasgow; or, Lancaster and Jamieson, Greenock.

N. B. The Samuel will have a Mediterranean pass.

Lands in Aberdeenshire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 10th day of August, in the New Inn of Aberdeen at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estates of PREMNAY and LIKLYHEAD, in the parish of Premnay and shire of Aberdeen, all holding of the Crown, and whereof the free yearly rent, converting the victual at only 10 s. per boll is 800 l. 1 s. 5 d. Sterling. They lie contiguous, in the heart of a pleasant and populous country, where there is plenty of game, and a trouting river.

The lands are of great extent, and remarkably well accommodated with inexhaustible moss, and abundance of pasture. The climate is early, the soil naturally as rich, strong, and substantial as any in the county of Aberdeen; and the fields, which are beautiful, are now all under a regular course of infield culture and management. The farm-houses are in general in good condition, and some of them covered with slate. There is a complete right to the teinds, which are also valued, and the minister's stipend was lately augmented. All the marches are clear.

This valuable property will be exposed either altogether at 18,000 l. Sterling, or in the two following lots, viz.—1. The Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenook, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrig, Westbiggen, and part of Newton of Premnay, with the mill of Auchleven, and multures, whereof the free rent is 505 l. 4 s. 7 d. And, 2dly, The Lands of Barns or Netherhall, Milntown of Barns, Kirktown of Premnay, Burryhillock, Daies, and part of Newton of Premnay, with the miln of Barns and multures, whereof the free rent is 294 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling. Each of these lots affords a freehold qualification in the county. Upon Lot I. there is wood to the value of above 700 l. Sterling; and this lot will be set up at 11,615 l. Sterling.

The whole estate of Overhall is astricted to the mill of Barns in Lot II.; and the upset-price of this lot is to be 6785 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds, which are unexceptionable, will be shown by John Gordon, Esq; of Craig, or George Moir, Esq; of Scotstown, at Aberdeen; and copies of the rentals and articles by Andrew Stuart, junior, writer to the signet at Edinburgh. Mr Gordon, at the house of Liklyhead will show the lands.

CONSOLATION

For those in any degree afflicted with the SCURVY, &c.

BEING a short Abstract from a few of the Cases published by Mr HAYMAN, of Great Marlborough-Street, London, viz. "Cure of the piles; recently performed by a few Bottles of his MAREDANT's DROPS, on Mr Harvey, a respectable ship-builder, of Poole, Dorset."—"Cure of the scurvy, attended with an alarming ulcer over the left eye; performed on Captain Rogers; certified by Mess. A. Browne and Son, Bristol."—"Cure of a cancerous knee, attended with twelve running sores; performed on the daughter of Mr D. Welsh, of Cumnock, Ayrshire; certified by her father."—"Cure of a fistulous disorder, which frequently discharged so profusely as to reduce the patient to the most feeble state; performed on Mr George Muirhead, of Collington, near Edinburgh; corroborated by Mess. Husband, Elder and Co. of that city."—"Cure of a scorbutic disorder, which had confined the patient to her apartment twelve months; performed on a lady at Peterborough; certified by Mr J. R. Jacob of that city."—"Cure, exemplifying the excellence of these drops in correcting a coagulated state of the blood; certified by Mr J. Gander, of Sherborne, Dorset; six bottles having perfectly relieved Mr Henry Warren, of Chettlenole, near that place, though deprived of the use of his limbs."—"Cure of universal boils and blisters, which tormented the patient several years, and which no medicine he before had recourse to could diminish; performed on Mr Banan, of King's Street, St James's Square."—"Cure of an ichorous scorbutic humour, which many years interrupted the patient's rest, whose arms, hands, and fingers discharged a profuse and corrosive matter; performed on Mr Cogan, of Tallow-Chandler's Hall, London."—Cure of ulcerated legs; performed on Mrs Osmond, of Bayford, and certified by D. Barrett and Co. druggists, at Wincanton, Somerset."—"Cure of a scorbutic disorder of ten years standing, where a mortification was hourly expected; performed on Mr Dennis, of Cavendish, Suffolk, whose case was so well known, as to occasion a general use of the medicine in that and the adjacent counties, where its virtues were repeatedly testified."

For a fuller account, see a Treatise delivered with the Drops, in which Mr Hayman has introduced ample directions to his patients; and to protect them against counterfeits, he has obtained from *the Honourable Commissioners* permission to have his name and residence, viz. "*I. HAYMAN, Marlbro'-street,*" engraved in the Government label, denominating the duty on each bottle, printed at the Stamp-Office by order of the Commissioners, to secure his property, and the health of the afflicted, against counterfeits; and thus labelled, they are sold price 5 s. 5 d. per bottle, at Mr Hayman's house, and by Mess. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. Edinburgh; Mr A. M'Donald, Glasgow; Mess. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr R. Garden, Aberdeen; Mr A. Wylie, Dumfries; and by some licensed Vender of Prepared Medicines in every town in Great Britain.

Sheep Farms, or Grazings, to Let.

TO LET on Lease, for any number of years that can be agreed upon, from Whitsunday next, Four excellent SHEEP FARMS or GRAZINGS, viz. The Lands of SWANSLETTER, RETLANDS, FERTICORY, and ALMY, lying in the country called Arisaig, along the side of Lochmorar, near the sea-coast, and county of Inverness.

These Farms are remarkably well adapted for Sheep walks, and store possessions of great extent, near the sea side, having abundance of heath and grass, and never subject to deep falls of snow, which seldom in that country remains for any time on the ground; and may be let together, or in separate lots or farms, as offerers incline; though, as the lands lie in a stretch along the side of Lochmorar and contiguous, would answer best to be let in one lot.

Any persons wishing for a lease of such grazings, may apply to Hector Macdonald at Mr Macdonald's, writer to the signet, Prince's street, Edinburgh, who will inform as to the rent and other particulars; and Donald Chisholm in Arisaig will show the farms.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Johnston, innkeeper in Dalkeith, upon Thursday the 26th day of April 1787, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

THAT large Tenement of Land, consisting of three stories and garrets, and several small houses adjoining thereto, lying on the south side of the town of Dalkeith, and fronting the new great road running through the middle of the town, leading to the south country, as presently possessed by Mr Ebenezer Clarkson surgeon, and others; the yearly rent whereof is 30 l. Sterling; and the whole subjects have lately undergone a thorough repair.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and the articles of roup, are in the hands of George Cairncross and William Murray jun. writers in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Charles Sanderson, mason in Dalkeith, the proprietor, any intending to purchase before the day of sale may apply.

Sale of Cattle in Argyleshire.

THERE is to be exposed to sale by public roup, upon Thursday the 10th day of May next, upon the Farm of Barmolloch, in the parish of Kilmichael of Glasry,

The Whole Stock of CATTLE, which belonged to the deceased Mr Charles Young of Leckuary, on his different possessions in Argyleshire, consisting of a considerable number of aged Stots, of the very best kind, tydie and farrow Cows, Stots and Heifers, two and three years old, and Stirks; a number of Wedders and Sheep, of a good quality, and a parcel of Horses, breeding Mares, and Followers.

As Mr Young was long a considerable dealer, and at pains to keep the best of Cattle, such Gentlemen as wish to continue a good stock, or improve their present one, can never have a better opportunity of being well supplied.

The sale is to continue till all are sold off.

The price is to be payable in six months after the day of sale. *April* 13. 1787.

Lands in Lanarkshire.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of MONKLAND, with the Superiorities thereto belonging. The property-lands consist of above 447 Scots acres, of which about 388 acres are arable, 54h natural wood and planting, and 5 acres moss; all lying contiguous in the parishes of East and Old Monkland and Bothwell. There is a commodious mansion-house upon the estate, in good repair, with suitable offices, fit to accommodate a large family. The house is pleasantly situated on the banks of North Calder, 32 miles distant from Edinburgh, 12 from Glasgow, 7 from Hamilton, and 2 from Airdrie; to all which there are good turnpike roads. This last is a flourishing village, where the neighbouring families can be supplied with every necessary.

The nett rent, after deduction of public burdens, is above 375 l. Sterling, exclusive of the wood, planting, and coal. The lands hold mostly of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

The coal in this estate is of great importance, as there are five different seams of it running through the whole lands, one of which is ten feet thick, and is within eight fathoms of the surface. The coal in the feus is likewise reserved to the superior.

The place and time of sale will be mentioned in a future advertisement.

The rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands, are in the hands of Daniel Hamilton clerk to the signet, Windmill-street, who has power to conclude a private bargain; and to whom, or to the proprietor, or his overseer at Monkland-house, any person wishing for further information may apply.

Lease of a Farm for forty-one years.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of April 1787, between the hours of one and two afternoon,

A LEASE of the LANDS of HOWATSTONE and GRANGE, lying in the county of Edinburgh, and on the south side of the water of Almond, near to the village of Livingston, and to the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow.

These lands contain 400 acres Scots measure, well inclosed by the present tacksman, except a small farm set to a subtenant. The rent payable to the proprietor, by the lease is 114 l. 10 s. and there is subset to good tenants 250 acres, at the yearly rent of 174 l. The remainder of the lands consist of 115 acres of grass inclosures, out of lease, and 15 acres of planting, situated in the centre of the farm, and 20 acres of muir detached. The tacksman has right, by the lease, to the greatest part of the planting on the grounds.

James Shanks at Howatstone will show the lands.

For particulars, apply to George Henderson, at Craigton, by Kirkliston, or Matthew Sandilands writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain any time before the sale.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET upon Grassums, and for such term of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday 1788, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz.

Farms.	Possessors.	Rent.
Parish of STOBO.		
EASTER HAPPREW,	James Gibson,	L. 131 0 0
WESTER HAPPREW,	John Alexander,	158 0 0
Parish of NEWLANDS.		
NETHER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hall,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0
WHITESIDE,	James Murray,	109 0 0
FLEMINGTON MILL,	James Murray,	90 0 0
Parish of PEEBLES.		
EDSTON,	Alex. Horsburgh and John Salton,	149 0 0
JEDDERFIELD,	David Grieve,	18 4 0
Parish of LYNE.		
LYNE and HALLYNE,	Alexander Gray,	94 4 1
HAMILDEAN,	Alexander Gray,	71 5 0

N. B. The three last mentioned farms may be entered to at Whitsunday first 1787.

Such persons as incline to become tacksmen of any of the above farms, will please give in their proposals to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and none of the offers will be made public, excepting such as shall be accepted of.

N. B. The farms will be shown by John Hunter in Peebles, baron-officer of the estates.

Sale of Lands in the county of Stirling.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 29th day of June next, to begin at one o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of TORWOOD; also these detached FARMS, called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, all lying in the parishes of Larbert and Airth, and county of Stirling.

The situation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, commanding a delightful and most extensive prospect, and there are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of considerable value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk to Stirling, which is held few of the proprietor of Torwood, and is now in non-entry, so that the purchaser will be entitled to an entry from the vassal.—The soil of the other farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Works greatly encreases their value.

The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be put up to roup separately.

For farther particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to the signet.

William Lewis, at the house of Canonhall, will show the grounds.

Sale of Lands in Argyleshire.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Estate of KILDUSKLAND, comprehending the lands of Kilduskland, properly so called, Auchindrtoch, or Oakfield, Upper and Nether Bracklies, Ardrisaig, Attichuan, and Brenfeorline, in the parish of South Knapdale, and county of Argyle, situated on the west side of Loch Fine, twenty-two miles south from Inveraray, and through which the great line of road from thence to Campbelton runs.

AS ALSO, the Lands of KILMICHELL-INVERLUSSAY, in the parish of North Knapdale, situated on Loch Sween, upon the west coast of the district or division of Argyle, and which joins the estate of Kilduskland in the higher or muir parts of the country, lying between these two lochs; and likewise the mid superiority, and feu-duty of the lands of Dail and Craiglass, the property of Archibald Stewart Macarthur, Esq; lying in the said parish of South Knapdale.

These lands lie all contiguous, form a very compact estate and abound with game of all kinds. The lakes and arms of the sea in the neighbourhood afford plenty of all kinds of fresh and salt water fish. Upon the lands, which are within a very few hours sailing of Greenock, there are several falls of water, which would answer extremely well for turning mills, or any kind of machinery. And this estate, upon the whole, in point of beauty and every accommodation, can seldom be equalled, and scarce surpassed by any land property of the same extent and value.

Upon the estate of Kilduskland, and the lands of Inverlussay, there are extensive natural oak, and other woods, all well inclosed, and in a very thriving condition; and on the farm of Oakfield, a considerable number of fine old planted trees, besides several young plantations well inclosed, and very thriving. The course of the proposed navigable canal between Loch Crinan and Loch Fine is through the low grounds of this farm, on which the opening of the canal into Loch Fine will likewise probably fall to be.

On the Farm of Oakfield, there is a large commodious mansion-house and offices, which were built about eighteen years ago; some of the apartments in the house are not yet finished, but the most part of the materials necessary for that purpose are collected, deposited in the house, and ready to be applied for completing it. The purchaser will on six months previous notice, be entitled to enter to the possession of the farm of Oakfield, as well as the mansion-house and offices.

The present rent of the whole lands, including the feu-duties of Dail and Craiglass, and the annual returns from the weedings of the woods, is above 600 l. Sterling. But upon the expiry of the present leases, which will be in about seven years hence, and a very moderate expenditure in draining and inclosing some of the grounds, a considerable augmentation may with great reason and probability be expected.

The title deeds of the lands, which are clear and unexceptionable, the current tacks, a rental of the whole, and surveys of the farms of Oakfield, and Kilmichell-Inverlussay are to be seen in the hands of John Macneil, writer in Inveraray; and copies of the rental, and of the inventaries of the title deeds, and of the current leases, will be shewn by Major Campbell of Askomell, the proprietor, at Campbeltown, Allan Macdougall, writer to the signet, and George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh; to any of whom, such as intend to become purchasers, and are desirous of further information respecting the premisses, are requested to apply.

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